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NOTE

There is one Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 9 dated 29-5-2014, namely Extraordinary dated 2-6-2014 from pages 295 to 327 regarding the Goa Nursing Council Rules, 2014, Not. No. PS(H)/2/NC/2012(Part) from Department of Public Health.

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Agriculture

Directorate of Agriculture

Order

3/4/STAT/MNAIS/D.Aagri/2014-15

Notification of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) for Kharif 2014

Read: Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture & Co-operation, Government of India, New Delhi letter No. 13015/02/2012-Credit-II dated 4th February, 2014.

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is being implemented in the notified areas for notified crops in Goa from Rabi 1999-2000 season in co-operation with Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC), Mumbai to insulate farming community against agriculture risk. In view of

representations, suggestions received from various levels, ongoing National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) has been reviewed to make it more farmer friendly and accordingly the scheme has been modified as a new scheme namely Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) by Government of India. MNAIS aims at sustainable production in agriculture sector thereby ensuring food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness in Agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risk. The scheme will be operational during Kharif 2014-15 season.

According to the decision taken in SLCCCI meeting held on 7th May, 2014, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture), Government of Goa it has been decided to implement Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) in co-operation with AIC of India on following conditions.

1. *Crops and area to be covered.*— MNAIS is to be implemented in two Districts namely North Goa and South Goa for Paddy, Pulses, Sugarcane and Groundnut in Kharif 2014 in notified clusters as shown in the Annexure I appended.

2. *Farmers to be covered.*— All farmers, mentioned below growing notified crops in notified areas are eligible for coverage under MNAIS —

(i) Individual owner-cultivator/tenant farmers/share croppers.

(ii) Farmers enrolled under contract farming, directly or through promoters/organizers.

(iii) Groups of farmers/societies services by Fertilizer Companies, Pesticide firms, Crops Growers associations, Self Help Group (SHGs), Non-Government Organization (NGOs) and others.

This scheme will extend coverage component-wise.—

(a) *Compulsory component.*— All farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) Loans for notified crops from financial institutions (i.e. Loanee farmers) would be covered compulsorily under the scheme.

(b) *Voluntary component.*— The scheme would be optional for non-loanee farmers.

3. *Risks covered & exclusions.*— (A) Standing Crop (sowing to harvesting):— Comprehensive risk insurance is provided to cover yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz:

- (i) Natural Fire and Lighthing.
- (ii) Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone, Typhoon, Tempest, Hurricane, Tornado etc.
- (iii) Flood, Inundation and landslide.
- (iv) Drought, dry spells.
- (v) Pests/Diseases etc.

(B) *Prevented sowing/planting risk.*— In case farmer of an area is prevented from sowing/planting due to deficit rainfall or adverse seasonal conditions, such insured farmer who failed to sow/plant (but otherwise has every intention to sow/plant and incurred expenditure for the purpose), shall be eligible for indemnity. The indemnity payable would be a maximum of 25% of the sum – insured. The scale of payment will be worked out in consultation by implementing agency with experts.

(C) *Post harvest losses.*— Coverage is available only upto a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting of these crops which are allowed to dry in the field after harvesting against specific perils of cyclonic rains in coastal areas, resulting in damage to harvested crop. Further, the coverage is available only up to a maximum period of 2 weeks from harvesting. Assessment of damage will be on individual basis.

(D) *General exclusions.*— Losses arising out of war & Nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.

4. *Sum insured/limit of coverage.*— The farmers desirous of insuring their agriculture crops shall apply in the prescribed format of Agricultural Insurance Company and adhere to the guidelines specified.

Loanee Farmers:— In case of Loanee farmers under compulsory component, the sum insured would be atleast equal to the amount of crop loan sanctioned/advanced, which may be extended upto the value of the threshold yield of the insured crop at the option of insured farmer. Where value of the threshold yield is lower than the loan amount per unit area, the higher of the two is the Sum Insured.

Further, in case of Loanee farmers, the Insurance Charges payable by the farmers shall be financed by loan disbursing office of

the bank, and will be treated as additional component to the Scale of Finance for the purpose of obtaining loan.

Non Loanee Farmers:— For farmers covered on voluntary basis (Non Loanee farmers), the sum-insured is upto the value of threshold yield of the insured crop. If the farmer so desires, he/she may be provided with higher level of risk coverage. Sum insured up to value of threshold yield of notified area with normal premium subsidy but sum insured above the value of threshold yield and upto 150% of the value of average yield without premium subsidy i.e. Farmer is required to pay premium at actuarial rates.

5. *Premium rates and Sum Insured for Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut and Sugarcane as per eligible level of indemnity.*—

District	Crops covered	Level of Indemnity	Normal Coverage per Ha (upto the value of T.Y.)		Additional Coverage per Ha (beyond T.Y. and upto 150% of A.Y.)		Total coverage per hectare
			Sum Insured (Rs.)	Subsidized premium rate (payable by farmer)	Sum Insured upto (Rs.)	Actuarial Premium Rate (in %)	Total Sum insured (Rs)
North Goa	Paddy	80%	38800	2.00	33900	2.50	72700
North Goa	Pulses	80%	25600	2.00	22300	4.00	47900
North Goa	Groundnut	80%	69200	2.00	60500	4.00	129700
North Goa	Sugarcane	80%	78600	2.00	68700	2.50	147300
South Goa	Paddy	80%	36000	2.00	31400	2.50	67400
South Goa	Pulses	80%	24600	2.00	21600	2.50	46200
South Goa	Sugarcane	80%	89300	2.00	78200	2.50	167500

5.1. The definition of Small farmer is a farmer owning less than 2 hectares of land and a marginal farmer is a farmer owning less than 1 hectare of land.

5.2. Nodal Bank system applicable presently under NAIS will continue for MNAIS as well, wherein the insurance company is not required to deal with all loan disbursing points and deals only with designated “nodal points”, at district level which are mostly controlling offices.

6. *Scheme Approach and unit of Insurance.*— (A) Widespread calamities:— The scheme would operate on the basis of “Area Approach” i.e., Defined Areas (i.e. unit area of insurance for each notified crop for widespread calamities).

The unit of insurance will be notified as cluster.

(B) *Localized risks:*— In case of localized risks viz hailstorm and landslide, the claims will be assessed on individual basis.

7. *Seasonality Discipline.*— (a) The seasonality discipline for Loanee and Non-Loanee farmers will be as under:—

Activity	Period
Loaning period (Loan Sanctioned) for Loanee farmers covered on compulsory basis	1st April, 2014 to 30th June, 2014
Cut-off date for receipt of proposals of farmers covered on voluntary basis. (Non Loanee)	30th June, 2014
Cut-off date for receipt of declaration of loanee farmers by A.I.C. covered on compulsory basis from bank	31st July, 2014
Cut-off date for receipt of declarations of farmers by A.I.C. covered on voluntary basis from banks (Non Loanee)	31st July, 2014

Farmers covered on voluntary basis can buy insurance before actual sowing/planting based on advance crop planning for the season. For any reason, if farmer changes the crop planned earlier at the time of buying insurance, such changes should be intimated to the financial institution at which insurance proposal was submitted, within 30 days from the cut-off date for buying insurance, accompanied by sowing certificate issued by concerned official of the State at village level. Where required, the farmer will pay the difference premium or implementing agency will refund difference in premium, as per the premium structure.

8. *Estimation of crop yield and submission of yield data.*— The State Government will plan and conduct the requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) for notified crop (i.e. Paddy, Pulses, Groundnut and Sugarcane) in the notified insurance units in order to assess the crop yield. The State Government will maintain single series of Crops Cutting Experiments (CCEs) and resultant yield estimates, both for Crop Production estimates and Crop Insurance. Planning and supervision for all CCEs will be of the same order as that of General Crop Estimation Surveys (GCES).

Minimum 10 Crop Cutting Experiments should be conducted at Cluster of Village Panchayats wherever it has been decided to consider Cluster of Village Panchayats as insurance unit. It is directed to calculate compensation under this scheme considering average yield data based on the Crop Cutting Experiments at Cluster of Village Panchayats.

The Directorate of Agriculture, Goa State should make arrangement to furnish the average yield based on the data of Crop Cutting Experiments of the defined areas directly to the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. before 31st January, 2015 for Paddy, Pulses and Groundnut crop and 31st July, 2015 for Sugarcane crop.

9. *Threshold yield.*— The Threshold Yield (TY) or Guaranteed yield for a crop in a Insurance Unit shall be the average yield of the preceding 7 years excluding two year(s) in which a natural calamity such as drought, floods etc. may have been declared by the concerned Government/authority, multiplied by level of indemnity. However, it may be ensured that atleast five years yield data is available for calculating the threshold yield. The proposals alongwith notification for excluding the two calamity years (drought, flood etc.) shall be submitted through the District Collectors of the concerned districts with respect to the notified insurance units of the taluka wherein MNAIS is to be implemented. Not more than two such years will be excluded from calculation of Threshold Yield even in instances where calamity years are more than two such during the preceding seven years.

10. *Nature of Coverage and Idemnity.*— (A) *Widespread Calamities.*— The scheme would operate on the basis of “Area Approach” i.e. Defined Areas for each notified crop for widespread calamities.

If the “Actual Yield” (AY) per hectare of the insured crop for the defined area [on the basis of requisite number of Crop Cutting Experiments] in the insured season, falls short

of the specified "Threshold Yield" (TY), all the insured farmers growing that crop in the defined area are deemed to have suffered shortfall in their yield. The scheme seeks to provide coverage against such contingency.

Indemnity shall be calculated as per the following formula

Shortfall in Yield

Claims payable = X Sum Insured

Threshold Yield

[**Shortfall = Threshold Yield – Actual Yield**]

The claim will be settled solely on the basis of the yield data furnished by the Directorate of Agriculture arrived at through the Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs) conducted by the State Government under the general crop estimation survey and not on any other basis.

(i) *On Account Payment of Claims.*— In case of adverse seasonal conditions during crop season, claim amount upto 25% of likely claims would be released in advance subject to adjustment against the claims assessed on yield basis. The on-account payment will be considered only if the expected yield during the season is less than 50% of normal yield. The criteria for deciding on-account payment of claims shall be based on proxy indicators such as weather, agro-meteorological data/satellite imagery/acreage damaged or such other indicators to be decided by the Government, and will be implemented in States and for crops for which such proxy indicators can be established in the event of occurrence of such situation. Weather data recorded at IMD, State Government or any other public weather station will be used for the purpose.

In such an instance, insurance company based on declarations received from other authorized agencies or directly from farmers for such crops and areas affected by adverse season, shall work out likely claims which

will occur based on end of season yield assessment, and will release claims upto 25% of likely claims, in advance to farmers (subject to receipt of premium subsidy) through nodal banks subject to adjustment against claims assessed on yield basis i.e. in case end of season yield based claims works out to the higher, then difference of claim would be payable and in case end of the season claim based on yield happens to be lower, then the insurance company reserves the right to recover excess claims so paid to farmers.

(ii) *Prevented sowing/planting claims:*— The extent of claims payable will be decided in respect of the insurance unit area on the basis of rainfall position issued by the concerned Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) for the area during the sowing season and acreage-sown particulars issued by the State Government. Other authentic rain gauge stations which the Government shall install for the purpose/insurer/insurer nominated agencies can also be considered for the purpose of measuring rainfall. The maximum claims payable will be 25% of the sum-insured. Having received indemnity based on prevented sowing/planting, the insurance cover is automatically terminated. However, due to non-availability of IMD rain gauge station in all selected taluka, the claim payable will be decided on basis of rainfall position available on State Government rain gauge stations at each taluka.

Due to non-receipt of sufficient rainfall or other weather adversities, farmers in one insurance unit may not be in a position to either sow or transplant crop or grow crop (failed at an early stage). When this incidence is widespread i.e. majority of area in one insurance unit remains unsown/failed sowing, (say, more than 75% of normal area) or as decided for various crops by SLCCCI at time of notification, then insurance company based on weather/rainfall position in insurance unit, as issued by concerned office of IMD during the season, and acreage-sown particulars

received from State Government, shall decide extent of claims to be paid. In case of non-availability of IMD stations at a location or non-availability of IMD data on certain days, other authentic weather stations/rain gauge stations of State Government/Autonomous bodies/ /Agriculture Universities/Private agencies as approved by SLCCCI can also be considered for purpose of measuring weather parameters including rainfall.

DAC/State Government shall arrange weather/rainfall data from IMD/other autonomous/Government bodies, to the insurance company, while data from private data providers shall be arranged by the concerned insurance company. Area sown particulars shall also be provided by State Government/UT, within two months after end of normal sowing period.

Rainfall requirement for sowing a crop differs from crop to crop. Similarly, the quantum of inputs used before sowing (land preparation, seed fertilizer, etc.) varies from crop to crop. Insurance company in consultation with SLCCCI shall assess extent of claims payable based on the weather/rainfall position, crop, acreage planted etc. and in any case maximum claims payable will be restricted to 25% of sum-insured. Having become eligible for prevented/failed sowing claim, insurance cover gets automatically terminated. Process of determining prevented/failed sowing being automated, farmers need not lodge any claim for prevented/failed sowing.

(B) *Localized risks.*— The losses would be assessed on individual basis in case of loss/ /damage resulting from occurrence of identified localized risks viz. hailstorm and landslide. The cost of inputs incurred until the time of occurrence of peril and the expected loss in final yield due to the peril, would form the basis for loss assessment. In case of localized risks, implementing agency may utilize the services of concerned department of the State Government such as Agriculture, Revenue and Rural Development.

Insured farmers who experience crop losses due to occurrence of localized perils/ /calamities, as notified by SLCCCI in the insurance unit(s) for the propose, will give immediate notice (in standard format) to insurance company through concerned financial institution/channel partner or directly, within 48 hours along with particulars of crop insured and extent and cause of damage. On receipt of loss intimation, insurance company shall depute Loss assessors (authorized loss assessors or technical personnel of the company) to area for assessment of crop loss. District Revenue administration and Agriculture Department shall assist insurance company in assessing extent of crop loss. Localized calamities for this purpose are hailstorm and landslide.

Cost of inputs incurred until time of occurrence of peril, and expected loss in final yield due to peril, with form basis for loss assessment. In case claims settled under localized claims are less than 'area approach' claims, only balance claims shall be paid to insured farmers. However, if claims settled under localized calamities are higher than widespread calamity based claims, farmer is not required to refund balance claim.

Post harvest losses.— In case of occurrence of specified peril of cyclone in coastal areas (as notified by State Government) resulting in damage to harvested crop lying in field in "cut & spread" condition, insured farmer has to lodge a written claim intimation in standard format to the insurance company through Nodal Bank/Intermediary or directly within 48 hours of occurrence of event. This coverage is available only upto maximum period of two weeks (14 days) from harvesting. Harvested crop bundled and heaped at a place before threshing is beyond coverage under post harvest losses.

Assessment of damage will be on individual plot basis. Insurance company will nominate an authorized loss assessor who will visit the field and assess damage and submit report to insurance company. Services of local officials of Bank and Agriculture/Revenue authorities, may be utilized for this purpose by insurance company.

Based on report submitted by loss assessor, insurance company will arrive at claim payable and loss as a percentage of sum insured. The claim payable will be higher of area approach based claim and claim assessed for post harvest losses.

(C) Procedure of settlement of claims.— (a) Upfront premium subsidy from Government of India and concerned State Government, should have been received in full for the season, by insurance company to enable to settle the claim.

(b) In case of widespread calamity (end of season claims), once yield data is received from State Government as per the cut-off-dates decided, claims will be worked out as per Declarations received from banks/channel partners/insurance intermediaries for each notified area and claims will be approved by competent authority of insurance company.

(c) In case of farmers covered on compulsory basis, claim cheques alongwith claim particulars will be released to individual nodal banks and banks, at grass root level, will credit accounts of individual farmers and display particulars of beneficiaries on notice board.

(d) In case of farmers covered on voluntary basis, claim cheques in name of the insured farmers will be dispatched, either to individual farmers or routed through concerned channel partner for onward transmission on submission of advance discharge voucher by farmer.

(e) In case of claims under prevented/failed sowing, localized calamity, insurance company will get claims approved by their competent authority after assessment and shall release the claims as given in (c) and (d) above.

(f) Insurance company shall take all necessary steps to take appropriate reinsurance cover for their portfolio in order to safeguard insuree's interests. In case

premium to claims ratio exceeds 1:5 and insurance company fails to get appropriate cover, Government of India will provide protection to insurance company. For this purpose, Catastrophic fund at national level will be set up which would be contributed by Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis and overall loss exceeding 500% of gross premium will be met out of this fund.

(g) Disputed claims/substandard claims, if any will be referred through SLCCCI to Government of India for consideration by insurance company; and decision of Government of India in case of any interpretation of provisions of scheme or disputes will be binding on State Government/Insurance Company/Banks and the farmers.

(h) Unless lists of farmers are provided to insurance company, the claims and bank service charges would not be released.

Important conditions/clauses applicable for coverage or risk.— Insurance companies should have received the premium for coverage either from bank, channel partner, insurance intermediary or directly. Any loss in transit due to negligence by these agencies or non-remittance of premium by these agencies, insurance company is not liable for payment of claims.

In case of any substantial mis-reporting by nodal bank/branch in case of compulsory farmers coverage, concerned bank only shall be liable for such mis-reporting.

Insurance company will have discretion to accept or reject any risk of an insurance unit(s) for any crop(s) considering prevailing agricultural situation. Mere sanctioning/disbursement of crop loans and submission of proposals/declarations and remittance of premium by farmer/bank, without explicit intent to raise the crop, does not constitute acceptance of risk by insurance company.

In the event of near total crop failure during early or mid season affecting entire insurance

unit, insurance company shall adopt a graded scale indemnity settlement restricting indemnity to proportion of input cost upto that stage. Graded scale shall be worked out by insurance company in consultation with State Government. Wherever necessary, services of expert agencies may be availed, by insurance companies for arriving at graded scale of payment.

Insurance company, if deemed necessary, will investigate coverage on its own or by an agency appointed for the purpose and may utilize technologies, including satellite imagery for identification of anomalies in crop insurance coverage *vis-à-vis* actual field conditions. Upon identification of adverse phenomenon based on such investigation, insurance company has the right to scale down sum insured. In such cases no refund of premium paid by farmers shall be made by insurance company.

Where the acreage insured is more than the acreage sown under a particular crop at the insurance unit level, the insurance company can scale down the sum insured on pro-rata basis, and settle the claims on the scaled down sum insured. If needed, DAC may formulate separate guidelines for the purpose once the Committee set-up in this regard submits the report and the DAC accepts it.

11. Commission & bank service charges.— The servicing banks are allowed 4% of premium as service charges.

12. Service Tax.— MNAIS is replacement scheme of NAIS and hence exempted from Service Tax at par with NAIS.

13. Sharing of risk.— All claims will be borne by the insurance company.

Monitoring of the scheme and social audit:— (i) The Nodal Bank(s)/intermediaries may collect the list of individual insured farmers (both loanee & non-loanee) with requisite details like name, fathers' name, Bank Account number, village,

categories – S&M/SC/ST/Women, insured acreage, insured crop(s), sum insured, premium collected, Government subsidy etc. from concerned branch in soft copy for further reconciliation and send the same to the concerned insurance company along with declarations of farmers within 15 days after final cut-off date. Yield data based on CCEs shall be made available to the concerned insurance company by the State Government within a month from the date of final harvest.

(ii) After receiving the claims amount from the concerned insurance companies, the financial institutions/banks should remit/transfer the claim amount to the account of beneficiaries farmers within a week and also display the list of the beneficiaries (both loanee & non-loanee) on the notice board of the branch within seven days with details of beneficiaries like name of farmers/beneficiaries, crops insured, sum insured, amount of claims received etc. and send a copy to concerned insurance companies with utilization certificates within 15 days for further verification and audit.

(iii) The insurance companies should also send a copy of the list of beneficiaries received from financial banks alongwith the list of beneficiaries covered through other intermediaries to concerned Gram Panchayat within one month of disbursement of claims for displaying the same in the notice board for social audit etc.

(iv) About 5% of the beneficiaries may be verified by the Regional Offices/local level offices of insurance companies and send the feedback to concerned District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) & State Government/State Level Co-ordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI).

(v) At least 10% of the beneficiaries verified by the insurance company may be cross verified by the concerned District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) and send the feedback to State Government.

(vi) 1 to 2% of the beneficiaries may be verified by the Head Offices of the insurance company/Independent Agencies appointed by the Central Government/National Level Monitoring Committee and send the necessary feedback to Central Government.

14. *State Level Co-ordination Committee for Crop Insurance.*— The SLCCCI constituted as per the Government Order No. 3/4/Plan/NAIS/ /D.Agr/1999-2005/25 dated 27-09-1999 is authorized to oversee the implementation of MNAIS in the State.

15. The expenditure of this account should be debited to the budget head Demand No.

64 2401—Crop Husbandry, 119—Agricultural and Vegetable Crop, 01—National Crop Insurance Programme.

16. This Government Order is being issued as per approval given by the State Level Co-ordination Committee for Crop Insurance for Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme in the meeting held on 7th May, 2014.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

P. Tufani, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Agriculture).

Caranzalem, 29th May, 2014.

ANNEXURE – I

List of Village Panchayats/Clusters for Crop Cutting Experiments under Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

Sr. No.	Name of the cluster	Name of the Village Panchayat
1	2	3
NORTH GOA DISTRICT		
I) PERNEM		
1.	Pernem Cluster 1	1. Agarwada - Chopdem 2. Allorna 3. Arambol 4. Casarvane 5. Casne-Amere-Poroscodem 6. Chandel - Hassapur 7. Corgao 8. Dhargalim 9. Ibrampur 10. Mandrem
II) BARDEZ		
3.	Bardez Cluster 1	1. Aldona 2. Anjuna - Caisua 3. Arpora - Nagoa 4. Assagoa 5. Assonora 6. Bastora 7. Calangute 8. Camurlim 9. Candolim 10. Colvale 11. Guirim
5.	Bardez Cluster 3	1. Revora 2. Saligao 3. Salvador-do-Mundo 4. Sangolda

Sr. No.	Name of the cluster	Name of the Village Panchayat
1	2	3
2.	Pernem Cluster 2	1. Morjim 2. Ozorim 3. Paliem 4. Parcem 5. Querim-Terekhol 6. Tamboxem-Mopa-Uguem 7. Torxem 8. Tuem 9. Varcond - Nagzor 10. Virmoda
4.	Bardez Cluster 2	1. Moira 2. Nachinola 3. Nadora 4. Nerul 5. Oxel 6. Parra 7. Penha-de France 8. Pilerne-Marra 9. Pirna 10. Pomburpa - Olaulim 11. Reis - Magos
III) TISWADI		
6.	Tiswadi Cluster 1	1. Azossim - Mandur 2. Batim 3. Carambolim

1	2	3	1	2	3
		5. Siolim - Marna 6. Siolim - Sodiem 7. Sirsaim 8. Socorro 9. Tivim 10. Ucassaim - Paliem - Punola 11. Verla Canca			4. Chimbél 5. Chodan - Madel 6. Corlim 7. Cumbharjua 8. Curca - Bambolim - Talaulim 9. Golti - Naveli 10. Mercedes
		III) TISWADI			IV) BICHOLIM
7.	Tiswadi Cluster 2	1. Neura 2. St. Cruz 3. Siridao - Pale 4. St. Andre (Goa Velha) 5. St. Estevam 6. St. Lawrence (Agassaim) 7. Sao Matias 8. Se Old Goa 9. Taleigao	8.	Bicholim Cluster 1	1. Advalpale 2. Amona 3. Cudnem 4. Carapur - Sarvan 5. Latambarcem 6. Mayem - Vaiguinim 7. Mencurem - Dhumacem 8. Mulgao 9. Naroa
		IV) BICHOLIM			V) SATARI
9.	Bicholim Cluster 2	1. Navelim 2. Ona - Maulingem - Curchirem 3. Pale - Cothombi 4. Piligao 5. Salem 6. Sirigao 7. Surla 8. Velguem	10.	Satari Cluster	1. Bhirondem 2. Cotorem 3. Dongurli - Thane 4. Guleli 5. Honda 6. Mauxi 7. Morlem 8. Nagargao 9. Pissurlem 10. Poriem 11. Querim 12. Sanvordem
		VI) PONDA			VI) PONDA
11.	Ponda Cluster 1	1. Bandora 2. Betora Nirankal - Conxem - Codar 3. Betki - Khandola 4. Bhoma - Adcolna 5. Borim 6. Cundaim 7. Curti Khandepar 8. Durbhat 9. Marcaim 10. Panchawadi	12.	Ponda Cluster 2	1. Queula 2. Querim 3. Shiroda 4. Tivre - Orgao 5. Usgao - Ganjem 6. Veling - Priol - Cuncoliem 7. Verem - Vaghurme 8. Volvoi 9. Wadi - Telaulim
		SOUTH GOA DISTRICT			
		VII) SALCETE			
13.	Salcete Cluster 1	1. Ambelim 2. Aquem - Baixo 3. Assolna 4. Betalbatim 5. Camurlim 6. Cana - Benaullim 7. Carmona 8. Cavelossim	14.	Salcete Cluster 2	1. Loutolim 2. Macazana 3. Navelim 4. Nuvem 5. Orlim 6. Paroda 7. Raia 8. Rachol

1	2	3	1	2	3
		9. Chandor - Cavorim			9. Rumdamol - Davorlim
		10. Chinchinim - Deusaua			10. Sarzora
		11. Colva			11. Seraulim
		12. Curtorim			12. Sao Jose De Areal
		13. Davorlim - Dicarpale			13. Telaulim
		14. Dramapur- Sirlim			14. Varca
		15. Guirdolim			15. Velim
		VIII) MORMUGAO			IX) QUEPEM
15.	Marmugao Cluster	1. Cansaulim - Arossim - Cuelim	16.	Quepem Cluster	1. Ambaulim
		2. Chicalim			2. Assolda
		3. Chicolna			3. Avedem - Cothombi - Chaifi
		4. Cortalim - Quelossim			4. Balli - Adnem
		5. Majorda - Utorda - Calata			5. Barcem - Quedem
		6. Nagoa			6. Caorem - Pirla
		7. Sancoale			7. Fatorpa - Quitol
		8. Velsao - Pale - Issorcim			8. Molcornem
		9. Verna			9. Morpirla
		X) SANGUEM			10. Naqueri - Betul
17.	Sanguem Cluster	1. Bhati	18.	Dharbandora Cluster	11. Xeldem
		2. Kalay			XI) DHARBANDORA
		3. Curdi - Vadem			1. Collem
		4. Neturlim			2. Dharbandora
		5. Rivona			3. Kirlapal - Dabal
		6. Sanvordem			4. Mollem
		7. Uguem			5. Sancordem
		XII) CANACONA			
19.	Canacona Cluster	1. Agonda			
		2. Cola			
		3. Cotigao			
		4. Gaondongrim			
		5. Loliem - Polem			
		6. Poinguinim			
		7. Shristhal			

Department of Animal Husbandry &
Veterinary Services
Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary
Services

Notification

13-91/Kamd/(S)/Part/2014-15/911

Read: Notification No. 13-91/Kamd/(S)/2012-
-13/4109 dated 5-11-2012.

In the above referred to Notification under Kamdhenu Scheme (Sudharit), after Clause (18) of the above referred to Notification, Clause (19) shall be inserted as follows:—

“(19) In the event of animal yielding less than 50% of expected milk yield as stated at the time of purchase within 20 days from the date of calving, beneficiary has to report in writing to Area Officer and fax on 0832-2437244 to the Director of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services

immediately. Pursuant of confirmation and verification of milk yield less than 50% of expected milk yield at the time of purchase by the said Officer within 72 hours of intimation by farmer and on being satisfied by the Officer concerned that the milk yield is less than 50% of expected milk is not due to negligence in feeding and management on the part of beneficiary, then the cost of the animal shall be directly credited to the loan account of the beneficiary. Such animal shall be the property of the Government and the beneficiary has to return the animal to the Government designated Farm at his own cost. Value of such animals shall be determined by the Valuation Committee appointed by the Department and the said animal is proposed to be returned to the seller for the price to be determined by the Departmental Committee and the proceeds shall be deposited to Government Treasury by the Department."

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Dr. B. Braganza, Director & ex officio Jt. Secretary (Animal Husbandry).

Panaji, 27th May, 2014.



Department of Labour

Notification

28/36/2011-Lab/281

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act 14 of 1947) (hereinafter called the "said Act"), the Government of Goa, being satisfied that public interest so requires, hereby declares the service in fertilizer and pesticides industries to be public utility service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Sharmila Zuzarte, Under Secretary (Labour).

Porvorim, 21st May, 2014.

Department of Social Welfare

Directorate of Social Welfare

Notification

63-20-2013-BC-SCW-Dhan/1172

Read: DSW/STAT/Dhangar(OBC)/2012-13/77/9717.

Government of Goa is pleased to make the following amendments to the Scheme which shall come into force with the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

In the enclosure point No. 4 Income Certificate shall stand deleted.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Meena Naik Goltakar, Director & ex officio Jt. Secretary (Social Welfare).

Panaji, 23rd May, 2014.

Office Memorandum

50-326-98-99-HC/PART-I

A copy of the O. M. No. 36035/3/2013-Estt.(Res) dated 31-03-2014 issued by Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training, New Delhi is forwarded for strict compliance by all the Heads of Government Departments/Offices, Public Sector Undertaking and Autonomous Bodies.

Meena H. N. Goltakar, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Social Welfare).

Panaji, 16th May, 2014.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances
and Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi.
Dated the 31st March, 2014.

Office Memorandum

No. 36035/3/2013-Estt.(Res)

Subject: Guidelines for providing certain facilities in respect of persons with disabilities who are already employed in Government for efficient performance of their duties.

A need has been felt to issue guidelines to provide certain additional facilities/amenities to the persons with disabilities (PWD) to enable them to effectively discharge their duties. The facilities such as identification of jobs, post recruitment and pre-promotion training, assistive devices, free accessibility, preference in transfer/posting, special casual leave, etc. have been identified as areas which require special attention. The proposed facility indicated in the guidelines should be applicable in respect of such employees working in the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, their attached and subordinate offices, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Cantonment Boards etc.

(2) An inter-ministerial committee was formed to finalise guidelines for providing certain facilities in respect of persons with disabilities, who are already employed in efficient discharge of their duties. Based on the discussions held with the stakeholders and suggestion received from the stakeholders, the following guidelines are issued to provide certain facilities/amenities to the persons with disabilities:-

A. Identification of jobs

Each Ministry/Department of the Government of India, their attached and

subordinate offices, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Cantonment Boards etc. should identify the types of jobs which could be easily performed by them specially for Group B, C and D posts where the number of jobs are more. Such persons should preferably be posted to perform such identified jobs and they be allowed to continue performing such jobs, as far as possible. If the concerned PWD officer could perform all the jobs as people without disability or could perform several types of jobs efficiently, no effort should be made to instruct them to certain types of jobs only.

B. Post recruitment and Pre-promotion Training

Induction training is an essential component of the service requirement of an employee. Induction training programme for the persons with disabilities should be imparted together with the other employees.

Job specific post-recruitment as well as pre-promotion training programmes are required to be organised for the persons with disabilities. Outlining a specific module/norm for training programme for the persons with disabilities common to all the Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Cantonment Board, etc. may not be possible as the training requirement may be different on the basis of the work pattern. All the Ministries/Departments should take definite action to conduct job specific inclusive training programmes for the persons with disabilities with other employees.

Duration and training contents may be finalized in consultation with the National Institutes under the Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and, if felt necessary, prominent Associations/Federations/Confederations workings in the sphere of disability can be consulted. It should also be ensured that training programmes are conducted at the time of change in job, introduction of new technology, after

promotion of the employee, etc. The venue of the training may be fixed as considered suitable for conducting such training. The Ministries/Departments and their offices shall utilize existing Budget provisions for undertaking the aspects of training programme.

The employee with disability shall be placed with an experienced employee for at least one month on resuming responsibility of a post. This would help him to pick up skills required to perform the job and also the adaptations that may be required in individual cases.

C. Providing aids/assistive devices

The persons with disabilities could perform their duties efficiently if they are provided with aids and appliances which are suitable to their needs. Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Cantonment Board, etc. should assist the persons with disabilities by tech/latest technology led assistive devices (including low vision aids, hearing aids with battery), special furniture, wheel chairs (motorised if required by providing them high the employee), software scanners, computer and other hardware, etc. in accordance with their requirement, which would improve their efficiency. They should either provide or shall reimburse the cost of such devices with a specific time period for such devices to persons with disabilities in accordance with the price/durability of the special devices, special furniture, software, scanners, computer and other hardware, etc. as fixed by them, in consultation with various National Institutes working in the sphere of disability. A review exercise shall be carried out by the Departments/Ministries every three years to check the availability or need for introduction of enhanced/upgraded versions of such devices/software etc. They shall utilise their existing budget provisions for providing these facilities.

D. Accessibility and barrier free environment at work place

In addition to the guidelines for modification

in all public buildings including Government offices to provide easy accessibility and barrier free environment for PWDs as per the provisions of the PWD Act, all Government offices should take special steps to provide barrier free and accessible work stations to PWD employees, access from main building entrance to their work stations and access to common utility areas such as toilets, canteens etc. Lifts/elevators should be made accessible by providing Braille signage and audio outputs. Wherever required, suitable colour contrast may also be made available in buildings, utilities, staircases, etc. for the benefit of low vision employees.

E. Preference in Government accommodation

The Directorate of Estates may give preference to the persons with disabilities for providing them accessible accommodation near their place of posting and they may be preferred for allotment of ground floor accommodation. Possibility of existing housing accommodations being renovated to make them conveniently accessible to persons with disabilities, be explored by the Directorate of Estates.

F. Grievance redressal

Some of the employees including persons with disability may be got trained by the empanelled Master Trainers/Offices of various National Institutes working in the sphere of disability to develop their skills in handling grievances relating to PWDs.

The Liaison Officer appointed to look after reservation matters for SCs, STs may also act as the Liaison Officer for reservation matters relating to persons with disabilities. The Liaison Officer would also look after the issues relating to providing of amenities for the persons with disabilities. In addition, every Ministry/Department, their attached and subordinate offices, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Cantonment Board, etc., would preferably constitute a Grievance Redressal Mechanism headed by the Head of Administration and comprising at least two

employees including a PWD having knowledge in disability matters. The Committee so constituted would receive and try to redress the grievances of persons with disabilities within a reasonable time frame.

G. Special Casual Leave

Vide this Department's OM No. 25011/1/2008-Estt.(A) dated 19-11-2008, a provision of Special Casual Leave for 4 days in a calendar year has been made for the employees of Central Government with disabilities for specific requirements relating to disabilities of the official. Further, vide this Department's OM No. 28016/02/2007-Estt(A) dated 14-11-2007, there is also a provision of 10 days Special Casual Leave in a calendar year subject to exigencies of work for the differently abled Central Government employees with disabilities for participating in Conference/Seminars/Trainings/Workshop related to disability and development to be specified by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

H. Preference in transfer/posting

As far as possible, the persons with disabilities may be exempted from the rotational transfer policy/transfer and be allowed to continue in the same job, where they would have achieved the desired performance. Further, preference in place of posting at the time of transfer/promotion may be given to the persons with disability subject to the administrative constraints.

The practice of considering choice of place of posting in case of persons with disabilities may be continued. To the extent feasible, they may be retained in the same job, where their services could be optimally utilised.

(3) Every Ministry/Department in consultation with the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities would arrange for training of the Liaison Officer on "Disability Equality and Etiquettes".

(4) All the Ministries/Departments are requested to bring the above instructions to the notice of all appointing authorities under

their control, for information and compliance. The Department of Public Enterprises may ensure to give effect the above guidelines in the all the Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Sd/-

(G. Srinivasan)
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India.



Department of Sports & Youth Affairs

Directorate of Sports & Youth Affairs

Notification

DSYA/SW/PRIZE MONEY/SCHEME/2013-14

Government is pleased to make the following Scheme and publish the same for general information of public which shall come into force from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

●*Name of the scheme.*— The scheme shall be called "Incentive Scheme for promotion of Sports & Games through Prize Money".

●*Objective.*— To motivate the Schools to participate in Sports and improve their performance by utilizing the Prize Money to purchase the required equipment and kit.

●*Eligibility.*— The Scheme shall be applicable to all Schools/Higher Secondary Schools registered with the Directorate of Education and are the Winners and Runners up in the inter School u/14 yrs., u/17 yrs. & u/19 yrs. Mini/Secondary & Higher Secondary School Competitions for both Boys and Girls organised during a given Financial year as per the Games listed.

●*Amount of Prize Money.*— The Prize Money shall be presented in the categories as detailed in the Chart below:—

Sr. No.	Category	Winners	Runners up
1.	Secondary School u/14 Boys & Girls	20,000/-	15,000/-
2.	Secondary School u/17 Boys & Girls	20,000/-	15,000/-
3.	Higher Secondary Schools u/19 Boys & Girls	20,000/-	15,000/-

•Financial implications Game-wise and Category-wise.

Proposed Prize Money to be presented to the State Winner and Runner-up Schools in Team Events and the estimated expenditure to be incurred w.e.f. 2014-2015

Sr. No.	Game	Winners in u/14, 17, 19 Boys & Girls	Runners up in u/14, 17, 19 Boys & Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Athletics	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
2.	Badminton	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
3.	Baseball	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
4.	Basketball	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
5.	Chess	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
6.	Cricket	Rs. 20,000.00×3 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×3 teams	Rs. 1,50,000
7.	Football	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
8.	Handball	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
9.	Hockey	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
10.	Volleyball	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
11.	Kabaddi	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
12.	Kho-Kho	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
13.	Yoga	Rs. 20,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×6 teams	Rs. 2,70,000
14.	Swimming	Rs. 20,000.00×4 teams	Rs. 15,000.00×4 teams	Rs. 1,40,000
		u/14 & 17 Boys and Girls	u/14 & 17 Boys and Girls	
(Rupees Thirty five lakhs thirty thousand only)				Rs. 35,30,000.00

The Scheme is approved by Finance Department vide their U. O. No. 1495228 dated 28th April, 2014.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

V. M. Prabhu Dessai, Director & ex officio Joint Secretary (Sports & Youth Affairs).

Panaji, 26th May, 2014.

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